

orientali.—v. s. in herb. Hook., Nov. Holl. (Sieber), *River Hastings* (Fraser), *Port Macquarie* (Backhouse), *Sydney* (hort. bot. cult.).—In herb. Heward, *Illawarra* (A. Cunningham).

Bauer's figure, above referred to, gives an excellent representation of this plant when in fruit: at first, however, the younger flowering shoots assume the appearance of very branching panicles, the lower ramifications being alternate, the upper ones opposite and dichotomously branching, with a single flower in the intervals; they are about 3 inches long, but when the fruit becomes ripened, they attain a length of 6 or 10 inches, and are much more deflexed than the axillary leaf from which they spring: most of the bracts fall away, but others, especially the lower ones, grow ultimately into leaves: the pedicels are 2 lines long in flower, and 3 lines in fruit; the calyx is $\frac{3}{4}$ line long; the corolla 2 lines in length, and is said to be of a bluish lilac colour: it flowers in October: the berry is $1\frac{1}{2}$ line in diameter*.

XIII.—*Notes on some British Zoophytes.* By WYVILLE THOMSON, F.R.P.S. &c., Lecturer on Botany, Univ. and Marischal College, Aberdeen.

[With a Plate.]

BEFORE describing what I consider as an addition to an obscure group of zoophytes allied to the *Sertulariadae*, I shall premise a few remarks on the peculiarities of one of its immediate neighbours—*Coppinia arcta*. I shall do this in order to illustrate more fully the relations of the new genus.

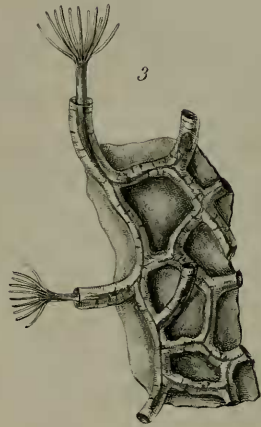
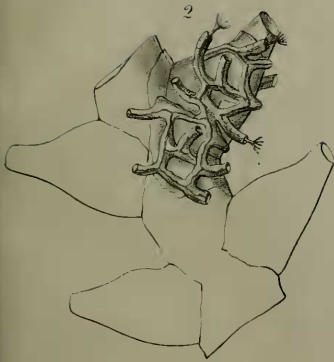
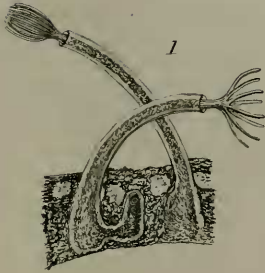
Coppinia differs from all other known full-grown *Sertulariadae* in having no common axis to its polypidom. Each polyp seems to be possessed of a separate curved tube, one extremity free and of a stout horny consistence, the other somewhat flask-shaped, much thinner, and imbedded in a coherent mass of horny granules. This spongy matrix is hollowed out into a layer of minute areolar chambers.

Additions to the colony appear to take place by the budding of the hydræ at the base of the tube-like cell, by which process a new hydra is formed, which is separated from its parent, secretes a tube-cell of its own, and ultimately excretes a quantity of granular matter which pushes it back still further from the rest of the community.

This interstitial propagation goes on only to a certain extent,

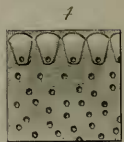
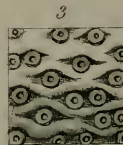
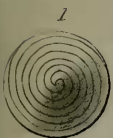
* Analytical details of this species will be given in a supplementary plate, in the *Illust. of South Amer. Plants.*

A



Thomson del.

B



J. Carter del.

J. De C. Sowerby del.

